He is still a Mormon, and resides in the southern part of the Territory. After Smith's death Mrs. Zina Jacobs wes sealed to Brigham, and had by him one child, a daughter, who recently narrowly escaped becoming the third wife of T. B. H. Stenhouse, editor of the Telegraph. Aunt Zina spends most of her time in attending to the sick, and is truly a Mormon Sister of Mercy. She greeted me with a pleasant smile and a cordial shake of the hand, and asked the usual questions as to how I liked Salt Lake City and what I thought of the Saints, both of which I answered in the same manner that I had before when asked by Amelia. After becoming seated, I said to

"I suppose, Mrs. Young, that you have seen a great deal of Mermonism."

" Nearly thirty years," she replied, " I have been in this church, and I think I shall die, as I have lived, in it. My trials and sorrows have been truly great, but they are the preface to a better life beyoud the grave."

She gave utterance to these words with a fervor which convinced me at once that she was possessed of an enthusiasm approaching almost to monoma-

nia, upon the subject of the Mormon religion. I ventured to hint that perhaps when too late she might find herself mistaken with regard to that religion, in the service of which she had spent the most of her life. She cut me short by assuring me that she knew Joseph Smith to be a prophet, and that Brigham was his rightful successor. To this remark Amelia laughingly responded: "That is more than I can say, aunt Zina."

The latter's only answer was a look of mute re-

Wishing to broach the subject of polygamy, I remarked that they all seemed to live very comfortably together, and evidently had plenty of room. Aunt Zina replied that they were furnished with everything that they needed, and they generally

made their own clothing and that of their children. Some of the wives, she said occupied themselves in spinning the yarn of which homespun cloth was woven for their winter's wear. I asked her if they wore homespun altogether in

winter, to which she replied that some of the wives did, and some did not. The girls were the most difficult to manage; for, since Gentile fashions had been introduced into Salt Lake City, they would have fashionable bonnets, hats, dresses, and cloaks, by hook or by crook. In fact, it was getting now so that a young man would hesitate to marry a young girl for fear he could not supply her wants in that line, as it now cost more than double what it did to keep a wife, and bachelors and old maids were on the increase among the Saints. Here I saw an opportunity of recurring to the subject of polygamy, " Under your peculiar institution, Mrs. Young

which permits your men to take several wives, I presume that you do not have as many old maids in Utah, in proportion to those elsewhere?"

"I do not know how that is," she replied, "but they are certainly increasing all the time in numbers. The girls born and brought up here seem to have a great aversion to the system, and although some do go into polygamy, through parental influence or a conviction that the principle is right and they should aid in carrying it out, yet the great majority will not willingly submit to it, and as the boys do not feel able to take the responsibility of a wife. the girls finally become old maids."

"Would they not," I asked, "be unhappy in polygamy, and is it not better that they should be-

"I think," she replied, "that much of the unhappiness found in polygamous famiis due to the women themselves. They expect too much attention from the husband, and because by do not obtain, it, or see a little attention bestowed upon one of the other wives, they become sullen and morose, and permit their ill-temper to finally find vent. Then perhaps they think they must have fine dresses and fashionable hats from the dress-maker and milliner, instead of making those articles themselves; and because the means of the husband will not permit it, they are ready to quarrel with him about it. When one wife has anything new and pretty, all the other women think they must have something new and pretty too, and petty jealousies are in this way constantly arising, which serve to make their lives miserable. Then it is, in a measure, also, the fault of the husband, for he should learn to control his own household, and rule it in order."

"These evils of which you speak," I remarked, "appear to be inseparably connected with polygamy, since they can only occur in a polygamous family; a single and only wife could not, of course, be jealous of attentions paid or articles of dress purchased for other wives if her husband had none but

"Still," replied she," I think there is as much bickering and quarreling between a husband with one wife as there is between one and his several wives." "Do you refer to the country at large or only Utah," I asked. "To Utah, of course," she replied, "since !

have known no other country for the last twenty

"Then," said I, " may it not be accounted for from the fact that those husbands having only one wife are paying attention to other women with a view to making them polygamous wives some day ?" "That may partially, at least, account for it,"

"Well," said I, wishing to obtain her views fully upon the subject of polygamy, "do you think that polygamy is calculated to refine and elevate woman in the scale of existence and make her happy, or is it calculated to debase and degrade her ?"

"We do not," she replied, " regard it exactly in that light. It is not the temporal, but the spiritual results, that we more particularly look at. We beheve that all the kingdom which a man will have in the eternal worlds will be one, the subjects of which are the man's own descendants. Thus we believe that Adam will rule over the whole human race, as he was the fasher of all living. We believe, also, that Joseph Smith and Brigham Young will have kingdoms of their own, over which they will rule, and thus become gods to their descendants and subjects. The revelation upon celestial marriage was given to the Prophet Joseph for this very purpose, and those who do not obey it will become the servants of those who do. We also believe that there are three heavens—the Celestial, the Terrestial, and the Telestial. The Celestial is the highest, in which dwell the Father and the Son; and none, except those who have at least three wives, can expect to

"Then," said I, "in order to secure salvation hereafter, you believe it necessary for woman to pase through unhappiness, misery, wretchedness, and even to lower herself to the level of the brute

"Oh," she replied, "the system has not yet become perfect, but when it does all things will work together beautifully and harmoniously for good." .. Is not the practice of polygamy opposed to the peace, happiness, and good order of families, without any corresponding temporal benefits to show

"Peace and happiness," she replied, "are certainly lacking in many polygamous families, but it is all owing to a misconception and misunderstanding, upon the part of wives, as to their duties. It is th duty of a first wife to learn to regard her husband not with a selfish devotion that would claim the whole of his society, time, and attention, but rather as owing attentions to other wives also, which they have a right to expect. She finds before she has been many years the head of a polygamous household, that she must regard her husband with indifference, and with no other feeling than that of reverence, for love we regard as a false sentiment; a feeling which should have no existence in polygamy. The marriages which we read of in the Old Testament were not love matches, as, for instance. the marriage of Issac to Rebekah, of Jacob to Leah; and we believe in the good old 'custom, by which marriage should be arranged by the parents of the young people first. I must of course admit that the deep, devoted love of a first wife to her husband is a great obstacle in our way in putting the principles of celestial marriage into practice, and for this reason we are, in most cases, obliged to dispense with the consent of the first wife to her husband's being sealed to other wives. Then again, it is often the case that a woman who has heen a second wife for a good many yearsthe first wife still living, but old and infirm, so that the second is, to all intents and purposes, the first | great anxiety upon the part of the Mormons to know wife-has offered the most strengous opposition to | what is thought about them by strangers who visit her bushand's taking a third wife. The proprietor of | Salt Lake City.

among the boarders, you must have beard. I replied that I had heard something about it, but

not the full particulars. It is as follows: The first wife of Mr. Townsend is oid, and in very poor bealth. He furnishes her with a room in the upper part of his hotel, to which her meals are brought by a girl in constant attendance upon her. His second wife is a stout, fine-looking English woman, to whom he has been married for the last ten years. Last summer Mr. Townsend was counselled by Brigham to take another wife, and accordingly proposed to one of his servant girls in the hotel, and everything was arranged. But the second wife made a terrible time, and complained bitterly to the "Gentile" ladies boarding at the house about it, talking of her wounded affections, bleeding heart, &c. Sue found no encouragement, however, from that source, for the ladies told her that she was experiencing but a small share of the suffering which she had caused the first wife when she became second; and the universal verdict was that "it served her right," "Does not this example," I remarked, o go to show that nature has implanted in the breast of woman a rooted aversion to her husband's taking more than one wife, and if so, was it not placed there by an All-wise Creator for the good of mankind?"

AN INTERRUPTION BY ANOTHER WIFE. At this moment an elderly lady entered the room, and we were introduced to Harriet Cook, another of Brigham's wives, also known as "Harriet the Neglected." She is one of Brigham's older wives, hav-.ng. I believe, been sealed to him at Nauvoo, and has one offspring now living-a young man named Oscar. It seems that when Oscar was a boy, his mother, who, it is said, did not enjoy one of the most amiable tempers in the world, beat him severely. Brigham witnessed the whipping and finally interfered, ordering Harriet to desist. She refused, and continued the punishment. Brigham then told her that she should never have another child of which he was the father, and from that day forward he ceased to regard her as a wife or pay her any attention. It is said that Harriet did not seem at all grieved at the neglect, but has the reputation of being about half crazy. Her son Oscar, hovever, takes the neglect of his father towards his mother very much to heart, and when he has been drinking a little he speaks of it in very bitter terms. Harriet Cook said very little while she remained, and soon retired from the room.

AMELIA AGAIN. Amelia, who had remained silent for some time, now commenced to ask questions in her turn.

"What," asked she, "do the people of the States think about polygamy and Mormonism ?" "We think," I replied, "that the extinction of polygamy is only a question of time, and that if Mormonism remains at all, it will be stripped of all those repugnant features which it now presents." "That," said aunt Zena, " is in the hands of the Lord, and we are assured that he will not forsake

us. If, however, we are compelled to submit to superior force, we may have to leave here and go South, but it will only be for a time." The Lord has revealed it to the 'Prophet Joseph' that the mations should be broken up and destroyed. The prophecy cercerning the war between the North and the South is only partially fulfilled, and it will break out afresh; the next time in the North as well as the South, and result in the destruction of the nation.

"You are mistaken." I replied, "about the probabilities of a fresh outbreak in the South, or that there will be any war between the opposing parties brighter to-day than they ever were. The Southern States are rapidly filling up with an immigration from the North, while the former element is as rapidly migrating to other climes. I see that you are getting a fair proportion here in Utah."

"Yes, we have converted and brought to Utah about four hundred this season, and we are sending a full compliment of missionaries there with the expectation of converting many more. What you say about there being no probability of an outbreak again rather surprises me, for we firmly believe here that such will be the case. We expect some day to return to Jackson County, in Missouri, whence we were forcibly expelled, and occupy again our property and our Zion. That can only be, however, when the people of the United States are weakened by strife and slaughter."

"If," said I, "you can only regain your Zion in the event of the government being broken up and destroyed, you can scarcely have any very good feeling towards that government or any good wishes for its prosperity."

"We believe," she answered, "that the Constitution of the United States was inspired of God, and that it was just as much a revelation to the men who wrote it as any ever received by the prophet Joseph; but the government has been in the hands of very bad men, who use the power to their own advantage. The unprovoked murder of the prophet Joseph and his brother Hiram has yet to be fully atoned for; the slaughter during the rebellion was but a partial atonement."

"Does it make any difference," I asked, "which party is in power-whether Democratic or Republican ? "

"No," she replied, "they all believe in oppressing and persecuting the Saints; but they will be pun-

ENTER MORE WIVES. Our conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of a young lady bearing such a marked resemblance to Aunt Zina that she might at once be known as her daughter. She was followed by another young lady, who was introduced to us as Mrs. Croxall. Young Zina was tamiliarly known among her friends and relatives as little Zina, to distinguish her from her mother. She was not, however, very little, being quite tall, and slim in proportion, somewhat pretty, and apparently about twenty years of age. She had been lately married to Mr. Williams, a ticket-seller in Brigham's theatre, and was a second wife. T. B. H. Stenhouse, of the Salt Lake Telegraph, had been her accepted lover, and a report was current that they were engaged. Miss Zina finally broke off the match,

and gossip tells the following story as the reason: A LOVE STORY. Joseph A. Young, Brigham's eldest son, was anxious to obtain Clara, the oldest daughter of Stenhouse, for a third wife. Stenhouse gave his consent, on condition that Joseph A. should use his influence with his father and Miss Zina on his behalf. To this Joseph A. consented, and soon after married Clara Stenhouse. The prize secured, he became indifferent to the success of his father-in-law in his efforts to make himself his son-in-law's brother-in-law, and told Miss Zina that Stenhouse was in the habit of abusing his first wife. He advised her some evening to listen at her lover's window, when she heard any loud talking. Gossip aforesaid says that she did listen, and with such success that, upon arriving at home, she wrote a note informing Mr. Stenhouse of what she had heard, and that, if he could not treat his first wife properly, he would not be apt to behave any better towards his third, and ended by declining the alliance. Mrs. Croxall-or Mary, as Aunt Zina called her-is a short, atout, young woman, about 92 years of age, and the wite of Mr. Mark Croxall, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city. She and her sisters had been brought up by Aunt Zina, their own mother, Maty Chase, having died when they were quite young. Mary Chase, it is said, died a raving maniac, reproaching Brigham as the author of all her sorrows, and doubting the divine authority of

THE INSPIRED PORTESS. It was now proposed that we should pay a visit to Mormons, "The Sweet Songstress of Zion." Passing along to the end of the hall, we knocked at a door, and, in response to a summons from within, entered a small, plainly furnished room, the sanctum of the poetens. A table was strewn with books and papers, a common four-post bedstead occupied one corner of the room, several chairs were arranged along the walls, and a rag carpet covered the floor. The poetens rose to receive us, and my companion and self were introduced by Amelia, who still accompanied us. Miss Snow is a tall, venerable woman, apparently about fifty or fifty-five years of age, with hatr plentifully streaked with gray. She is said to perform the part of Eve in the endowment ceremonies. She invited us to be seated, and again I was asked how I liked Salt Lake City, and what I thought about the people, to which I snewered as before. There seems to be a

the Townsend House and his second wife furnish an ' "I suppose that the people in the States think

sons of Joseph Smith have appeared among us." said Eliza.

about it, but whatever had been said was to that

"Yes," she replied; "David and Alexander have been taught by their mother. Emma, to hate us, and that their father did not practise polygamy. Aunt Zipa and myself were finally brought into their presence by Brignam, and we told them that we were sealed to their father at Nauvoo. They would not believe us, and become more bitter than ever against Brigham. I hear that they denounce him and polygamy in very strong terms."

As time was passing rapidly and it was growing late, we were obliged to cut our visit short, and, apologizing for our haste, we withdrew.

STILL IN SEARCH OF WIVES. We now visited in rapid succession the rooms of Harriet Barney, Lucy and Clara Decker, and a number of others whose names I do not now recollect. They were all elderly women, and in looks and dress appeared like relics of the past. One of the ladies I recollect, however, as different from the others in appearance. Her name is Cobb, and she is, or rather was, the wife of a Boston merchant. Many years ago Brigham, then a young and ardent missionary in the cause of Joe Smith, was in Boston preaching and proselytizing. He converted Mrs. Cobb, who, taking her little girl Charlotte (now a woman) with her, went to Nauvoo and thence to Salt Lake City, where she was sealed to Brigham. Her daughter Charlotte is about thirty years of age. and has been lately sealed as fourth wife to W. S. Godbe, recently cut off from the church.

BRIGHAM'S LAST TWO WIVES. Brigham's two latest and youngest flames, Mary Van Cott and Ann Eliza Webb, were not domiciled within the walls of the harem, they living in another part of the city. One or two others had charge of the dairy arrangements on Brigham's farm, and Emeline (whom we visited the next day) lived in a house opposite the post-office, on Main street.

A SUPPER WITH THE WIVES. Before we had fairly finished the rounds the supper bell rang, and we received a pressing invitation from Amelia to remain and take tea with her. Anxious to see the supper arrangements of the harem, I consented, but was considerably disappointed to find that we would sup in Amelia's own room. I informed my companion of my disappointment, which information she laughingly communicated to Amelia, who said that she thought my wish might be gratified. It was customary, she said, for the wives, when they had visitors, to take tea in their own apartments. She would, however. take us down into the hall, where we could look through the door of the dining-room and see the arrangements within. We were accordingly conducted to the hall, and the following was the result of my observations:

PERPING THROUGH THE DOOR. Two long tables ran the whole length of the room, at which were seated the wives and children. The two oldest wives occupied the head of the table, Brigham being absent, and the others were placed in order, each with her children around her attending to their wants. The meal appeared to be a plain one, consisting simply of bread and butter, with some preserved fruits, or bread and milk. I was struck with the entire absence of tea or coffee, there being only water and milk to drink. The younger wives, however, indulge, in their own apartments, in a good cup of gunpowder or hyson. I was also struck with the absence quiry, learned that, for about six years past, Brigham had ceased to be a father. Henceforth he must depend upon his children for the subjects with which to people his celestial kingdom. There were about twenty children present at the tables. Having become satisfied with the results of my observations, we returned to Amelia's room and had a cup of tea. I observed that I had noticed the absence of tea and coffee from the dining-room table. Amelia replied that Brigham had taken a notion to enforce the

"Word of Wisdom," which was a revelation to Joseph Smith prohibiting the Saints from drinking hot drinks. Brigham, she said, saw fit to apply the prohibition to tea and coffee, whether hot or cold, but she believed it was because he was too stingy to purchase those articles for his family. Amelia is aid to be very severe upon her liege lord, and an escapade of hers now occurs to me which I will here mention. AN ADMISSION FROM AMELIA. One day about three years ago General Connor

was standing in front of his headquarters in Salt Lake City, when a lady walked quickly up to him and with considerable agitation asked for military protection, at the same time announcing herself as Amelia Folsom, one of Brigham's wives. The General invited her in, and learned that she had quarreled with Brigham and had determined to leave him. She wished General Connor to escort her to camp Douglas, and forward her thence to her friends in the East. The General said that if she wished to leave Brigham, and seek the protection of the United States forces, he would certainly escort her to Camp Douglas. He accordingly sent for a coach, and, placing her inside, under the very noses of some Mormon policemen, escorted her to the camp. The next day Brigham despatched his son Joseph to open negotiations with the recreant Amelia, and she was finally persusded to return

BRIGHAM'S FIRST WIFE: After supper we concluded to pay a visit to Brigham's first wife, residing in the Beenive nouse. This house takes its name from a gilt beenive placed upon the roof. We descended to the lower hall, and, passing through a narrow passage leading behind Brigham's office, reached the Bee Hive house, Emerging from the passage-way, we found our-

to the harem.

selves in a wide hall, upon the right of which was a large parlor into which we were conducted. This parlor was furnished in pretty much the same manner as the one in the Lion house, with the exception of the carpet which was ingrain, instead of velvet tapestry. The Mrs. Young having been notified of our arrival soon made her appearance, and she is certainly as fine a looking old lady as I ever saw. She is apparently about 65 years of age, but looks quite fresh and vigorous. She has had quite a family of children. among whom are Brigham Young, Jr., John W. Young and Alice Clawson, formerly an actress in her father's theatre. She was then visiting her mother, and shortly afterwards came into the room. There is quite a romance attached to the past life of this lady, which I will here relate. About ten years ago she was engaged to be married to a young lieutenant in General Johnson's army, named Tobin. Alice had met Licutenant Tobin upon several occasions, and feil desperately in love with him. Brigham was greatly alarmed at this state of affairs. fearful that if he did not give his consent to the match Alice would follow the example of John Taylor's oldest daughter and elope. A close watch was kept upon Tobio, especially when he was in company with Alice. Finally he was charged with some misconduct by the Mormon secret police. as a means of driving him out of the country. He left Utah, satisfied that the prize was not worth the cost of obtaining it. She next became attached to a young Mormon named William Wright, but Brigham did not like him any more than he did Tobin, and contrived to send him on a four years' mission to the Sandwich Islands. Alice accompanied him several miles upon the journey in her father's carriage, and at parting they vowed eternal love and fidelity to each other. Brigham, having put a quietus upon Wright for a term of four years or so, now concluded to fix up a match for her himself. In his office, as Eliza Snow, the "inspired poetess," called by the | managing clerk, was a young man named Clawson, a great favorite with Brigham, was selected him to be the future husband of Alice. To be sure he already had two wives, but that was a mere tride in Mormondom, Young Clawson was no ways 10th to cement the friendship between Brigham and himself by becoming his son-in-law, and accordingly did everything in his power to secure the success of Brigham's plans. He accordingly circulated the report that he and Alice were engaged, and often her young lady friends would meet ber on the street and salute her as Mrs. Clawson. At the expiration of two years from the departure of Wright Alice yielded to the combined pres- people, and their trivel and researches sure and became the third wife of Hiram Clawson. She presented the appearance of one who and rather good looking. Mrs. Young occupies the

a small white house upon the hill, to the east of

illustration of this, which, as the story is well known | there will be a division in the Church, now the enjoyment she could in her old age, and hence her removal to her present abode. She has never yet become fully reconciled to polygamy, and I have as-I replied that the papers had said very little yet | certained that there is not a first wife in all Mormondom who ever has. In answer to a question put by me, Mrs. Young said that she had been in Utan twentyone years. Brigham came out with the moneers in 1847, and the following year went back to Winter Quarters, now Florence, in Nebraska, and brought her, with her children, to Salt Lake City, where she had lived ever since. She first occupied a small wooden house with two rooms in it, which still remains on Brigham's premises in memento of the past. It was at that time, however, the best, and almost the only, house in the place; for the people nearly all lived in their wagons the first winter. I did not think it advisable to question her about polygamy, as she would hesitate to speak freely in the presence of Amelia, and occupying, as she did, the position of first wife. After half an hour's pleasant conversation, we took our leave and returned by the passage-way behind Brigham's private rooms to Amelia's apartments. Brigham has a private room of his own behind his office, to which he retires when he is weary with the cares of state, and in which he is supposed to receive his revelations or inspirations. I shall refer to the private passage-way hereafter, in connection with Emeline, another of Brigham's wives. The hour being late, we now announced our intention of bidding our hostess good night, and after receiving a cordial invitation to call again, we took our departure from the harem. THE LIGHT OF THE HAREM.

> Upon the following afternoon, still in company with my friend, I called upon Emeline Free, once known as " The Light of the Harem." For many years she was the favorite wife, and reigned almost supreme mistress of Brigham's heart. So marked were his attentions, that the hatred and jealousy of the other wives were excited against her. She did all in her power to retain Brigham's iavor, and was lavish of her attentions to him whenever he visited her apartments. It is said that she combed his hair, washed his face, and petted him like a child. In spite of every effort made by the other wives, she continued to retain his favor many years. Brigham found that in going to the apartments of Emeline he had to run a perfect gauntlet of black, wrathful looks, for the door of every room was sure to be open, and the occupant standing therein, looking unutterable things at Brigham as he passed. It did not always end in looks, either, for bitter, biting words were often hurled at him. To remedy these little drawbacks. Brigham had a passage-way built from behind his room and offices to Emeline's room, through which he passed in peace to the light of her presence. But the day came at last when Emeline was cast aside for another, and Amelia was assigned the place in Brigham's affections so long occupied by her. In vain she redoubled the arts, so long used, to draw him to her side; she struggled long and desperately, but her power had departed forever. The other wives were jubilant, and urged on the match between Brigham and Amelia, as the best revenge they could obtain upon their hated rival. After the marriage Emeline was inconsolable; she pined away day by day, and bitterly bemoaned her sad fate. It soon became evident that her residence under the same roof with ber rival was killing her, and Brigham had removed to another house near the theatre from whence she finally removed to her present residence on Main street. Although time had healed over the wounds in her heart, she of any of the wives, which probably accounts for Brigham's partiality to her so long. She is somewhat stout, and has light golden hair, a peculiarity inherited by all of her daughters. My friend introduced me, and, after becoming seated, the usual questions, " How do you like Salt Lake City?" and What do you think of the people?" were asked and answered in the usual way. In response to an inquiry as to the health of her family, she replied that they were all well at present, except Miranda. whose eyes were very bad. - Elia and Miranda, her oldest daughters, had been afflicted with sore eyes from childhood. All the healing powers of the priesthood as well as the resources of medical art had been invoked to effect a cure, but all in vain, and it was now expected that Miranda at least must become blind. Both daughters had been married about a year. Emeline has a larger family of children than any of the other wives, and she is the mother of the last child born in the harem. It is now over six years old.

Turning to me, Emeline said: -"Do you think of remaining long in this coun-

"No," I replied, "I expect to continue my journey in a short time, and I think that I shall always remember with pleasure my visit to this city. I have enjoyed myself very much since I have been here.' "I hope," said she, "that you will give a good report of us to your friends in the East. There are enough bad reports to make us feel ashamed of our-

"Many of these reports," said I, "are given by persons, both male and female, who have left your church and returned to their friends in the East, and Europe. They say they have discovered the corrupt practices of the leaders, and the falsity of the religion once believed by them, and so abandoned it." "No doubt," she replied, " many leave Utah dissatisfied, but I do not think that all of the evils of

which they complain exist here." "Perhaps," said I, "in the position which you occupy, you can have no opportunity of judging or viewing these evils, as well as those living among the mass of the people, who are constantly subject

to all the church requirements." "Probably not," said she; "I only speak as far as my own experience goes. I am free to confess that my experience has not always been a pleasant one, but there is no pleasure without pain, and we Latter Day Saints have seen more of the trials, troubles, and verstions of life than its pleasures; but of course our religion."

"I suppose," said I, "that you believe in the Divine origin of polygamy?"
"Certainly," she replied, "or I should not have gone with it. Although it is hard for many to bear, still we shall reap our reward in the world to come."

From the tone of voice in which she gave utterance
to these words, I was satisfied that she fully believed in the doctrine. She further said, that she knew but little of whatevas transpiring in the great world beyond Utah, for the care of her family occupied so much of her time and attention that she could not attend to anything else. After some desultory conversation we arose and took our leave of Emeline, the once "queen of the narem." Several of Brignam's wives, including Mary Van Cott and Ann Eliza Webb, his last acquisitions, I did not see; but was informed that they were young and quite good-looking. One was a widow, and the other had been divorced from her busband. Most of the wives were of English birth, a few are Americans, and one or two Scotch. From what I heard and saw, a book upon harem life among the Mormons would be a

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Annexation of San Domingo—History of the Negotiations—The Country to be Made a Territory—4 Hasis Agreed Upon—The Details to be Submitted to the Senate at Its SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE WORLD, 1

WASHINGTON, November 18 The simple truth, in regard to the San Domingo affair, is this: The President was induced to beheve that the acquisition of San Domingo would be valuable to the United States. Judge O'Sullivan, a gentleman conversant with the country and with

President Baez, and who had lately negotiated a

concession from the Dominican government to an

American steamship company, assisted to convince Mr. Grant, and confirm his intention. On the 24th of July Hon. Cornelius Cole, Senator from California, and a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs; General O. E. Babcock, of General Grant's staff; and Judge O'Sullivan, sailed for San Domingo from New York-General Rabcock carrying credentials from the President and Secretary Fish to General Buenaventura Baez, President of the Dominican Republic. The reception they met with from Bez and the members of his administration, their conversations with the

through the island and around the coast, satisfied Senator Cole and General Babcock had very little find of her own, was petite in figure, as well as Judge O'Sallivas; that the government and inhabitants were, on the whole, not only willing Beenive house alone by herself, and associates but but anxious for annexation to the United States, and little with the other wives. She formerly occupied that the country was decidedly worth annexing. Senator Cole left San Domingo on the 1st of Sep-

quent conferences with President Baez. Judge | the foot of the calendar under this order will be de O'Sullivan came on soon after General Babcock, and arrived in New York before the 1st of the present month. In the meantime, a memorandum submitted to General Balcock by President Baez, had been sent on to Washington. This was followed by two additional memorandums or propositions, the last of which, it is understood, was brought on by General Babcock in person, and embodied the main terms of the proposed annexation-upon which, after certain questions had been asked by this government and replied to-Baez and his Cabinet were agreed.

This latest proposition was, in brief, that the United States shall assume possession of San Domingo, granting it a territorial government identical with the other territorial governments within the jurisdiction of the United States, with the same right with other territories to elect in the future to become a State; the conditions being that the Dominican people shall first decide by vote to allow such possession, and that the United States shall assume the debt and other public obligations of the Dominican government, amounting to something more than \$1,000,000. President Grant, Secretary Fish, and the Cabinet generally discussed the proposition and accepted itif the statistics of the resources of San Domingo which accompanied it were correct—as a fair basis

The administration took immediate measures to push the negotiation, pending the meeting of Congress. As the tenure of Baez and his administration-the only authorities with which the treaty could be continued-has all along been rendered somewhat insecure by the revolutionary troubles on the island, it was of the first importance that that tenure should not be destroyed. Therefore a confidential understanding had been entered into, that this government should "sustain" Baes until the negotiation proceeded to its conclusion. With this understanding the United States steamer Albany was got in readiness at the Brooklyn Navyyard, and laden heavily with warlike material; and on that vessel General Babcock and the new commissioners, General English and another, sailed for San Domingo last Wednesday, The Severn and the Swatara have since sailed to join the United States squadron in the West Indies. Special instructions have been sent to the commander of that squadron in view of the supposed exigencies of this case.

The intention is, (1) that the three commissioners who go out from this government shall come to a more definite understanding, in detail, with Baez and his capinet, and other representative Dominicans, upon the subject; (2) that to secure that understanding-if the Dominican government so elects -commissioners shall be appointed by Baez to come on to Washington and make their own representations directly to our government; (3) that after the understanding, or basis, in detail is arrived at, the Dominican people shall vote upon it, and that in the meantime any disturbance of the proceeding on the island, if outside of it, shall be restrained, over-awed, or put down by the power of the United States); that if by that vote they decide for annexation, the agreement should be submitted to the United States Senate for ratification; and that then, and not till then, formal possession of the island shall be taken by the United States. This government had hoped, of course, to keep the negotiation quite secret until after the expected ratification by the Senate; but that was impossible.

The extraordinary naval force now stationed in those waters, and the instructions given, shows ble objection, or interference by Spain. San Domingo is only forty miles from the coast of Cuba. The hoisting of the United States flag over the former island, might be regarded (in view of the known sympathies of this government and its supposed "designs in Cuba") as a menace !

As to the acquisition of San Domingo, it is to be understood that only a part of the island is proposed to be surrendered to us. San Domingo and Havti are one and the same island; but the eastern or northeastern part is under the dominion of Salnave, and the western or southwestern part is under the government of Baez. The French language is spoken by the eastern population, the Spanish language on that part of the island nearest Cuba. The area of the territory proposed to be ceded to the United States is between fifteen and twenty thousand square miles, or about one half the mand. The population of this territory numbers about 160,000. The revenue last year was, in round numbers, \$800,000.

> Other Washington News. WASHINGTON, November 16.

THE SIGHT-HOUR LAW. Representatives of trades and working-men's unions have drawn up a bill for presentation to Congress, on the very first day of the session, providing for an amendment to the eight-hour law so that laborers employed by government contractors shall not be excluded from the benefit of the eight-hour system. The authorities seem unwilling to construe the law to cover the alleged defect cited, which has arisen in the case of the new Post-office building in New York, where contractors are exacting ten hours as a day's labor.

NEW LEGAL TENDERS.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing expects to be able to issue the new five dollar legal tender notes next week. The fifties about the 1st of December. and the balance of the series-twenty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollar notes-by the 15th of December.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CANADA it is said now from the subject of deliberation in the Cabinet. The Canadian authorities have notified our government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal they will abolish the fishery beense system to American fishermen and establish duties on many articles of commerce now imported from the United

A REDUCTION. Secretary Boutwell has determined to reduce the force of special agents employed by the Treasury Department, and no more appointments will be made THE NAVY.

Eighty-one saval vessels have been repaired and put in sea-going order, or in such condition that they can go to sea at a few days' notice, since the first day

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION, composed of George II. Stuart, of Philadelphia

WASHINGTON, November 17.

William E. Dodge, of New York, and others, met at the Interior Department to-day to prepare and submit their report, which promises to be elaborate. The commission feel confident that the civil policy with the Indians is the only one that insures a permanent peace, and will be universally successful when the tribes are put on the government reservations and the treaty stipulations fully observed. They have quite a list of complaints of bad faith made GRANT AND DELANO.

A book maker has forwarded to Commissioner Delano a work called the "Apcestry of General Grant," The author sends this note to Delano, which explains fully to the public, for the first time, why Delano was made Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He says: "You will find in the volume some notice of the Delano family. The Delano blood is the oldest American blood which General Grant has. It dates from a year after the Mayflower DISCREPANCIES IN ACCOUNTS.

Information has been received at the Navy Depart. ment to the effect that serious discrepancies have been discovered in the accounts of four paymasters in the navy, though the defalcation does not reach a very large amount, the bonds of the officers covering the entire amounts to be accounted for. POSTAL SERVICE WITH PRANCE

Information is at hand showing that the government has failed to renew the terms of the existing Postal Convention with France; so, after February 1, there will be no arrangement between the two countries on the postage question. THE CUNBUS.

The special House Census Committee are about to resume their sessions here and prepare their report and a bill on the ninth census. The committee have taken all of the evidence they can command on the subject, and seem to be coulident they can improve the law under which the seventh and eighth censuses were taken. THE LAW'S DELAY.

Chief-Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court to-day, announced that all cases hereafter continued at this term shall be put at the foot of the calendar of the next term, unless otherwise specially ordered by termined that she should have all the comfort and October, pursuing his researches and holding fre- the court. It is understood that the causes sent to

layed about two years. THE AMENTINE EXPOSITION. The Argentine government has fixed the lots of October, 1870, for the opening of the exhibition to

he held at Cordova, a city stuated some 450 miles to the northwest of Buenos Ayres, tall by steamer and the other half by rail. BLATCHFORD'S SUCCESSOA Daniel N. Tompkins has been appointed Deputy Collector of the New York Custom-house, vice S. B

Blatchford, resigned. CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE SOUND The following are among the principal itemstrat appear in the abstracts of the reports of the ma

A name of the same		44.00	-
onal banking asso owing their condition t., as reported to mey:	the Cou	morning	of the Cu
Total Control of the	Virginia.	-	
esources-		William Co.	
Loans and discoun	ts	********	\$4, 044, 0
United States bond	8		9,589,6
Due from other bar	aks and be	ankers	543,5
Buls of banks	*******	********	127,8
Specie			
Capital			
Dwortte	*******	***** ****	. , 965, 9
Profits	nding		381,6
Bank-notes outsta Deposits	manug	********	2,000,4
Due to banks			0,000,00
No.	rth Caroli	74	948, 9
AGOT POOR			
Loans and discoun	id		\$1 490 0
United States Bond	18		730 10
Due from other bar	aks, &c		216,0
Bills of banks			TO, 5
Specie			46.2
Legal tender notes			252,0
iabilities—			-
Capital			844,
Profits			155,1
Bank notes outstan	ding		319,1
Deposits			1,580,5
Due to banks	ALC: WITH	********	10,8
esources—	uth Caroli	na.	
Loans and discoun			
United States bond		*******	
Due from banks			
Bills of panks			
Specie		********	80,0
inhilities			
Capital			995,6
Profits		*	16T.
Bank notes outstas			
Deposits			

Due to banks...... 173, 200 United States bonds. 1,388,560
Due from banks, bankers, &c. 348,500
Bills of banks. 101,572
Specie. 38,500 Capital...... 1,560,000 Deposits... 1,797,60 Due from banks, &c..... Capital.....

Deposits
Due to banks
Bank notes outstanding.
Arkaness. Loans and discounts.... United States bonds Due from banks, &c Bills of banks..... Specie
Legal-tender notes.
Liabilities— Deposits
Due to banks
Texas.

Loans and discounts.
United States bonds.
Due from banks. Bilis of banks.... Specie..... Legal-tenders...... Lisbilities abilities— Capital.... Profits.
Bank notes outstanding...... Deposits..... Espairies

The following items appear in the abstracts of the national bank reports of the New England States, showing their condition on the morning of the 4

SHOWING CHEST CONTENTED ON CHEST PROPERTY.	OF PRO
instant:	
Maine-No. of Banks, 61.	
Resources-	
Longs and discounts	
Total States bonds	
United States bonds	
Due from banks, &c	1,816,
Bills of banks	100,
Fractional currency	20,
Specie	18,
Legal Tenders	1,137,
Three per cent. certificates	10.
Liabuitles-	-
Capital	9, 195,
Profits	8, 207.
Bank notes outstanding	7, 404.
Deposits	4,855,
Due to banks and bankers,	810.
New Hampshire-Number of Banks,	
Resources-	
Loans and discounts	
Visited States bonds	94, 550,
United States bonds	
Due from banks, &c	1,019,
Bills of banks	319,
Fractional currency	9,
Specie	
Lorent tondor notes	447

Three per cent, certificates..... Profits.... Deposits...
Bank notes outstanding.
Due to national and other banks...

Vermont—Number of Banks, 40. Loans and discounts.....

United States bonds.....
Due from banks, &c..... Bills of banks.
Fractional currency..... Specie.
Legal-tenders.
Three per cent. certificates....... Capital.
Profits.
Bank notes outstanding..... Deposits.
Due to banks.

Massachusetts—(Exclusive of the City of Number of Banks, 160.

Deposits
Due to banks
City of Boston—Number of Banks, 46. Alabilities—
Capital
Profils
Bank notes outstanding.....

Capital ans and discounts.....

Loans and discounts.
United States bonds. 14,710,100
Due from banks, &c. 2,432,667
Hills of banks. 160,750
Fractional currency. 62,75 Specie.
Legal tenders.
Three per cent. certificates.....

Resources

Brigham's main houses, but her children were de- tember. General Babcock remained until later in